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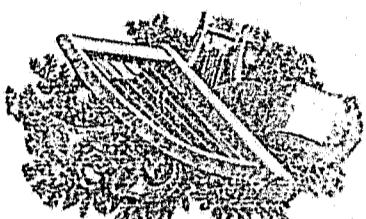
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POETRY.

SATURDAY EVENING.—BY BELWELL.

The week is past, the Sabbath-dawn comes on; Rest—rest in peace—thy daily toll is done; And standing, as thou standest on the brink Of a new scene of being, calmly think Of what is gone, is now, and soon shall be, As one that troubles on eternity.

For, sure as this now closing week is past, So sure advancing Time will close my last; Sure as to-morrow, shall the awful light Of the eternal morning hail my sight, Spirit of good! on this week's verge I stand, Tracing the guiding influence of the hand; That hand, which leads me gently, kindly still Up life's dark, stony, thorny hill; Thou, thou in every storm hast sheltered me beneath the wing of thy benignity.

A thousand graves my footsteps circumvent, And I exist—thy mercy's monument! A thousand wreaths upon a bed of pain; I live—wreaths thrown through every vein. Want, o'er a thousand wreaths waves her hand; I circled by ten thousand merdes stand.

How can I praise thee, Father! how express My debt of reverence and of thankfulness! A debt that no intelligence can count, While every moment swells the vast amount. For the week's debts thou hast given me strength, And brought me to its peaceful close at length; And here my grateful bosom faint would raise A fresh memorial to thy glorious praise.

LAZY SAM.

The following story will not be worth the less for being true. A Kentucky horse driver, living in South Carolina with a drove, happened to take it to the neighborhood of Gen. H——, whose character for jockeying and maneuvering in trade is much more celebrated than his feats in arms. The Kentuckian having perfect acquaintance with his character, went to see him to sell him some horses, or to swap—or to run a race, as the fates and destinies might order and decree.

He was one of our careless, unconcerned, knock down and drag out sort of looking fellows, who would assume just as much simplicity of countenance and address, as circumstances might require. He had the appearance of being about twenty-two or twenty three years of age, as usual was dressed in blue and mixed jeans, to hide dirt, and wore a drab colored hat for the same reason.

"General," says he, "I'm just from old Kentuck, with some powerful nice horses, and may be you want some. Daddy told me if I came in your party to call on you, and he reckoned may be you would buy a pair of matches, or help me out in tradin', for he said you had a power of money, and understood tradin' to a scribble—and here's a letter from him, (handing one)—and besides I've a nice pair of matches, as you could shake a stick at; and as tight a nag for a quarter, Daddy says, as any in the parts; but he says I must run no races, cause enough lose, and we want all the money we can scrape to pay for land. But I reckon he'd suit you to a fraction, cause you are a sporting character, might win a powerful chance of money on him."

While he was thus introducing himself and telling his business, the general opened the letter, which read as follows:

"Dear General—I take this opportunity to write to you by my job, who taken the first drove he ever driv, and I want you to roll a log a little for him, if so be it suits you. Job's spry enough at home, but hasn't cut his eye teeth yet, and you'll lend him a hand, I'll do as much for any of your boys, if you've got any, whenever they come to these parts tradin' or any thing else. So no more at present, but remain your affectionate friend till death.

PETER TOMPKINS."

The hero of the horse races, cotton bags and sugar hogsheads, thought that he perceived a neat speculation, and acted accordingly. Mr. Job Tompkins was received with much courtesy; his man and boy entertained with the best in the larder, whilst the five and twenty horses were not neglected. It is true the General had not the slightest recollection of his friend and correspondent, Peter Tompkins. He might have once known him, or not. It was the same thing. Hero was Job, a raw Kentucky strapping, with twenty-five fine horses, as easily squeezed as a ripe lemon. It was not in his nature to forbear.

In the mean time Mr. Job Tompkins made himself quite free and easy, and swaggered about the costly furnished apartment as if he had been in a log cabin. He viewed the silver plate on the sideboard with much apparent astonishment, and a pair of silver snuffers, especially, excited his curiosity.

"Lord General! ar them that candle snuffers? I never see'd any afore, but it's ones, and mamma uses her sheer. And all them ar things on that ar big chist (the sideboard) is the ra'al Spanish castins! I heard talk of this afore, but never seed it. Now if I was to tell this in our settlement, may be they wouldn't thop straddle me, and ride over me rough shod, for a liar. But they say you're a powerful sight the rightest man in the South! States aint you?"

To all which the General returned suitable answers; and Mr. Job and he were hand in glove, for the time being. Each man resolutely bent on making a successful lodgment in his neighbor's pocket with the view of clearing it out, a Herculean labor to be sure;—when Job heard in the next room the sound of music, several Kentucky reels were played,anon the sweet breathings of a melodious voice sung 'Sweet—sweet home.'

"May I be ——d," said Job, "if that dont beat Bob Walker, nor is he a patch above common, but that ain't none of your music boxes I know; it can't be. Is it?"

"My daughter is playing on the piano," said the General, "we'll walk in the room and hear her." Here were blandishments to strike Job dumb, and entrance all his senses.

"The man who has no music in his soul, And is not moved with concord of sweet sounds Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils."

Job thought a man might love music and spoils also. He felt a liking for both. Therefore he applied the music in his own way most rapturously.

Said Job, "May I never pull another trigger, if she's not a priming above any thing I heard talk about. Why she's chartered! She's a ra'al one, I assure you. Why it's enough to make a fellow swim that can't; and if it wasn't for all these fine riverlids over the track, (the carpet) and I had a partner to my mind, I'd go my drove to nothing or less, I can shake the sticks off of any boy you can produce."

The General now thought the Kentuckian ripe enough. To aid in which he had been well plied with choice liquor, as he denominated the brandy and Madera.

The horses were brought out and examined, and praised, and cheapened, and faults found with all.

They could agree upon nothing.

"Well, where is your quarter horse?" asked the General. "Oh, ho! I sort o' tho' what you were after," answered Job, "for you hardly looked at them thar matches, and these fine geldings. So you must be after the quartering, Jim fetch up Lazy Sam, will you?"

Now General I'll tell you, honor bright, he's never been sick in a quarter spurt but once; by Joe Miller's sorrel mare, which runs like a streak of lightning. She's a ra'al screamer. Daddy swept for her last fall after she tanned him out. If I known her I'd give her marks, so as you might be tuck in. For I heard Joe was bringing her to the South to win the expenses. But here's the horse any how, and I assure you, he's not slow."

Now it be remembered that honest Job was not ignorant that General H—— was at that time the owner of the identical mare, and for reasons best known to himself he wished to make a race between her and Lazy Sam.

The General examined Lazy Sam with the eye of a Jockey.

"Pish," said he very contemptuously, "why this thing cannot run; why it's as flat-sided as a sheep, and as heavy shouldered as a hog, and cut limmed besides; I would not give a good mule for three of it. Why did you not bring a lot of mules to market? I would have bought some at a fair price. Your horses do not suit me. Pray what do you ask for this eye of a Jockey."

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FOREIGN NEWS.

From Calignan's Messenger of 12th April.
EVENTS AT LYONS AND THE
NEIGHBORHOOD.

The Ministerial Evening Journal gives the following details relative to the events at Lyons:—"The government received this morning by express a report of the proceedings at Lyons on Wednesday. It presents a lamentable picture, since French blood has been shed, but at the same time affords positive assurance of the triumph of order and the laws. For several days the authorities had been warned, and were prepared for sinister occurrences. Every thing showed that the agitators, despairing of success in the capital, where the magistracy is sustained by the National Guards and the garrison, determined to make an attempt in the provinces, and the unfortunate city of Lyons, the capital of industry, obtained the deplorable preference, although the court was sitting, the place St. Jean was completely free from any assemblage of the people, and this solicitude evidently proved that the anarchists had determined to come en masse. In fact, they made their appearance about 11 o'clock. A man read an address, and in a few minutes after the barricades were begun. The Perfect, without a moment's hesitation, gave orders for their being destroyed.

Major Gen. Bouchet, who commands the Department of the Cotes du Reine under General Almard, directly brought the troops forward. The Gendarmerie under Col. Ganet, and the Infantry, assailed the barricades with the most determined resolution, and carried them under a brisk fire. The Perfect never quitted the troops during the action. The barricades were all thrown down as soon as raised, but still there was a great many seriously wounded, and some killed—but the greatest loss was not on the side of troops. The severest part of the action took place in the Place de la Prefecture. The anarchists found their most solid intrenchments in the new temporary hall, and it became necessary to beat down the palisades with cannon shot. They were soon destroyed, and those who had endeavored to defend them were put to flight. The place was then entered by the troops, and a long exchange of musketry ensued between the soldiery and the insurgents, who had stationed themselves in what is called the Organ Gallery. Cannon were again used, the Gallery was forced from the alley, and entered. A house, filled with the rioters armed with muskets, was burst open by means of petards. A great number of prisoners were taken, some wounded, and others blacked with gunpowder. At every point the troops had the advantage. Other engagements took place on the bridges, at the Place des Terreaux, and at La Croix Rousse.

During a contest of five hours the troops displayed a firmness which must put an end to the criminal hopes of those who, it is said, relied upon their defection. Despaches from all the surrounding country, as well as St. Etienne, Macon, and Dijon, announce that all was quiet there.

PARIS, APRIL 14.
Termination of the Contest at Lyons.

The following despatch, dated Lyons, Saturday, 12th April, 11 in the evening, sent from Villefranche by telegraph, was received at Paris yesterday:—"Lyons is delivered. The faubourgs which were occupied by the insurgents have fallen into our power. The communications are fully re-established. The mails have resumed their course. The anarchists are in the greatest disorder.

A Supplement Extraordinary to the *Moniteur* of yesterday, published in the afternoon, contains the following:—"The Government received this morning despatches from Lyons, dated in the evening of the 11th, which are perfectly calculated to give confidence. The combat had changed into platoon firing, which was diminished every hour. The inhabitants of La Guillotiere have assisted the garrison, and have forced those who were at the head of the brigade leading to the faubourg to cease firing. The insurgents did not show themselves any where, but took advantage of the long narrow alleys which in Lyons run through most of the masses of houses, to fire their musketry, and then make good their retreat. This enabled them to prolong the action. In order to put an immediate stop to this, would be necessary either to engage the soldiers in dangerous defiles or cannonade the houses, and thus sacrifice with the guilty the many innocent persons they contain. But from this instant we may assert that the rebellion is overcome. St. Etienne has not stirred. The General in command there is master of the roads, and will at once arrest in the open country all who may attempt to come to the succour of the insurgents. Chalons, Macon, Dijon, Strasbourg and Belfort, are in a state of perfect tranquility. Reinforcements are arriving at Lyons from all parts, and the troops are abundantly supplied with ammunition and provisions. Their zeal, activity, and devotedness are admirable. Their Generals set them the example. The population of Lyons has taken no part whatever in this horrible overthrow of all order. They are looking with a painful anxiety for the end of this frightful attempt of the partisans of anarchy. The repose of Paris has been maintained. The instigators and accomplices of the anarchists of Lyons meditated sinister projects, but they have been arrested in great numbers. The authorities are on the watch, and will repress them with the utmost energy. It is the duty of the Government to warn those insensate beings, who are inclined to create disorder, that consider-

erable bodies of troops are in readiness, and that the repression will be both prompt and decisive. The ardor of the National Guards—the devotion of the troops, and the irrefragable resolution of the Government, ought to convince them that they had better renounce their guilty folly, if not for the good of the country, at least for their own sakes. If these warnings are not sufficient to deter them, they must renounce all hopes of lenity. In the present state of the country, lenity would be culpable weakness."

LATER FROM FRANCE.

Paris papers to the 14th ult. have been received at New York. France seems to be in a state of considerable excitement, and the insurrectionary movements at Lyons had been suppressed with the loss of 600 lives. A similar movement had been made at Paris, but order was soon restored. The press and people were indignant at the recent law of Government prohibiting political meetings.

[Correspondence of the Havre Journal.]

PARIS, April 14.
"As soon as Lyons was quieted, the disturbers of the peace repaired to Paris, for the purpose of creating the confusion which was promised when the Chambers were discussing the law upon secret associations. The combat commenced at 5 o'clock last evening, in the quarter of Saint Martin. All Paris is under arms. A number of officers have been wounded and several killed. About midnight the firing was suspended, but recommenced in the morning with a vigorous attack upon the insurgents.

Chamber, 4, P. M.

All is over. Our troops have conquered. They shot down 47 Republicans in one place, and 26 in another, and a great number have been arrested.

The Chambers went in a body to the King to declare their interest in himself and family, and their desire to do every thing in their power to assist him in suppressing the insurrection. The New Ministry it would seem were fast rendering themselves odious to the people. M. Persil's appointment in particular, who was the author of the bill for suppressing the Associations.

FOREIGN NEWS—AGAIN. The packet ship Napoleon arrived at New York on Thursday, bringing papers from London to the 24 ult.

Parliament re-assembled on the 18th, and Mr. O'Connell made a long speech on the 22nd in favor of a repeal of the Irish Union. The Ministry had entered with zeal upon some important measures, viz.—for the commutation of tithes—for the abolition of church rates, a tax particularly odious to dissenters, who were made to contribute for the repairs of churches in which they do not worship—for a system of national education, &c. An immense meeting of the Trades Union, to the number of the Times estimates, of two hundred thousand, paraded London and Westminster with flags and banners, on the 22d, in order to petition the King for the mitigation of the sentence of certain Dorchester rioters.

Every preparation was made by the authorities to preserve the peace, and the meeting passed off quietly and without effecting its object—the King having been advised to refuse to receive a petition from a multitude, or a deputation thereof, while the multitude were at hand, and in motion as if to overawe the throne.

[Boston Courier.]

From the Washington Globe:

THE CRISIS.

We this day lay before our readers a document of deeper interest—one which, from its nature and probable consequences, is more evidently calculated to test the character of the American People, and to probe the foundation upon which their political institutions are based—than any which has appeared amongst us since the declaration of the late war between these United States and Great Britain. We shall at once be understood as referring to the Report of the Committee of Investigation, and

we would blush for the virtue and intelligence of our countrymen, if more than mere statement of the case were necessary to satisfy them, that we do not attach to the subject a degree of solemnity and importance to which it is not entitled. And what is the case? An institution, springing out of its supposed necessity as a fiscal agent of the Government, and which, without that impression, would be regarded by all as a violation of the constitution—has, on the sole ground of unwillingness on the part of the People, and the two branches of the Government, to continue its monopoly, made an attack upon the supremacy of the popular will, and by consequence, upon the liberties of the People, which, if successful, would be equally fatal, and far more dishonorable, than if those liberties had been cloven down on the field of battle.

Reposing on the authority and sanction of law, Congress in creating a Bank, impudently clothed that institution with powers which, in the language of Nicholas Biddle, placed all the State Banks in the country—State Banks which supply four-fifths of its circulating medium, and in the security of which are involved the fortunes of thousands and tens of thousands of its citizens—entirely at its mercy; and which, experience has shown, placed also the commercial operations of the country, for the time being, in a very great degree, under its control.

To guard against the abuses of these immense powers, as well as for the security of the Government in regard to the one fifth of the capital owned by it, various, and as it was supposed, effectual checks over the proceed-

ings of the Bank were, by the charter, reserved to the President of the U. States and to Congress. Among these were the appointment of a portion of the Directors of the Bank, responsible to the Government, and, as was intended, wholly independent of the Bank, together with a right to examine, without reserve, at the pleasure of Congress. These safeguards, which were provided with so much care, have been gradually undermined, and are now upon the point of being finally broken down by this audacious institution.

Having reason to apprehend the most odious practices in the administration of its affairs, the President called upon the Government Directors for information, and a scene of inquiry is disclosed, which offends the moral sense of this community, and is publicly denounced abroad, as transcending, in point of private and political immorality, the most profigate of any political transaction of the most corrupt of the Governments and institutions of Europe. And what is the consequence? Are all the branches of the Government influenced, as they ought to be, by a detection of the conduct of the Bank, and zealous in their co-operation to arrest its encroachment, by the use of the means which the charter has, for that purpose, placed under their control? Far, very far from it! The faithful officers who sounded the alarm, are, on the contrary denounced as spies—the Bank finds increased favor in the eyes of the Senate of the U. States—the Government Directors are proscribed by that once august body, and the public are left to infer from its acts, that silence, in regard to the conduct of the Bank, is an indispensable duty on the part of the Government Directors.

A blasting mildew is suddenly brought upon the business concerns of the country, and a prostration of trade and credit, to an extent supposed to have been hitherto unknown is by some means effected. By those whose leading object is to destroy the present administration, it is attributed to the act of the Executive in removing the deposits from the United States Bank to the State Banks; whilst on the other hand it is insisted upon, that the evils complained of have been principally occasioned by the criminal machinations of the Bank of the U. States to obtain a renewal of its charter. To settle this great question—to bring the truth to light—to disabuse the public mind on the one side or the other—to ascertain "as far as practicable, the cause of the distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session; and to inquire whether the charter of the Bank of the United States had been violated, and also what corruption and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate powers or money to control the press—to interfere in politics or influence elections; and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure,"—a Select Committee was appointed by Congress, under the authority referred to it by the charter of the Bank, to inspect its books and proceedings and report thereon. So palpable had the necessity for this examination become, that, on the motion for the appointment of the committee, that was seen which had not before been witnessed during this stormy session, an almost entire disregard of party division, and the resolution adopted by the extraordinary vote of 174 to 41. The committee thus appointed, repair to Philadelphia to execute the trust reposed in it—what has been the result? Upon pretences the most flimsy, and under disguises the most palpable—pretences and disguises which it would be an insult to the understanding of this nation to believe.

Having enumerated the most prominent features of the prevailing *distress*, the same committee proceeded "to point out the cause; which, in their opinion, occasioned it." That cause, continue the committee, "is to be found chiefly in the abuses of our Banking system." The Bank (that of the U. States) discovered almost too late that its issues had been extended beyond the limit of safety. From that moment, a system of *reduction* commenced. This reduction operating upon the State Banks, obliged them also to diminish their transactions, and a general system of curtailment ensued." From October, 1818, to October, 1819, the committee estimate the "reductions made by the National Bank alone to have exceeded *seven millions* of dollars, and those by the other banks at probably *two or four more*." Here then, we have the origin & effect, the degree of distress and the measures of the *distressing* cause, for the eventful period under consideration, clearly pointed out and delineated as upon a chart, to direct the course and conduct of bankers and borrowers. A curtailment of *seven millions*, in one year, in 1818-19, by the Bank of the United States, produced such calamities as the country had never known in the present century. In four months, in 1833, the same Bank curtailed its business above *nine millions*; and the State Banks, except those that had received the government deposits from the first of October, probably curtailed in about the same proportion as in 1818-19. The wonder is, that the distress and embarrassment of last winter, was not greater than it was fifteen years ago. No possible reason can be assigned for the slight shock—it was intended to be a heavy one—inflicted upon our country by the Bank, except that the deposite Banks, after October issued money as fast as the Bank called it in, and by March had restored the circulation to what it was at August, when the Bank commenced its curtailments, according to the confessions of Mr. Gallatin.

These are grave consequences. But they are, we think, not less true than grave. It was a favorite opinion of Mr. Jefferson's, that ours was the strongest government on earth, because it was the only one where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasion of the public order, as his own personal concern. We cannot see how the truth of this position can well be put to the severest test, than that which is afforded by the events of which we are treating. The government of the Bank, after a series of gradual and regular approaches, has at last mounted the breach, and bearded the Government of the People in the very citadel of its strength—the House of Representatives. The contest which is forced upon the People by this daring outrage, is one in which it would seem to us, upon every principle of honorable warfare, can be no neutrals. Every American citizen—whatever his condition may be, or whatever his past opinions on the general subject may have been, whatever he may think as to the necessity of any such institution—is now driven to take his stand either on the side of the Government, or on the side of the Bank. If, two years ago, any one had had the temerity to suppose that the audacity of this institution could ever reach this point, he would have been laughed to scorn. No well regulated mind will for a moment, believe that such things could have been,

but for the countenance which the Bank has received from men in high places, and hereto high in the confidence of the People.—The question is, shall these things continue, or shall they be made to cease, by the indignant voice of an insulted nation?

We repeat our deliberate conviction, that we cannot see how any man, who does in truth possess an American heart—a heart which beats for his country—can hesitate in the expression of his detestation of this conduct of the Bank, or in lending a helping hand to rid the country of it, whatever may be the expense at which that great object of national interest and national honor is to be accomplished.

From the Bangor Republican.

The following substance of a Report to the Senate of Pennsylvania, by a committee appointed on the 9th of Dec. 1819, will show in succinct a manner as possible, the extent of the *distress* then generally prevalent, not more throughout that State than in all the States, particularly those of the Western country:

"The distress"—say the Committee—"exhibits itself, in ruinous sacrifices of landed property at sheriffs' sales—numerous bankruptcies and pecuniary embarrassments of every description—a general suspension of labor, the only source of wealth—a general scarcity of money throughout the country—an almost entire cessation of the usual circulation of commodities—a universal suspension of all large manufacturing operations—usurious extortions—the overflowing of our prisons with insolvent debtors—numerous law-suits—various losses arising from the depreciation and fluctuation in the value of Bank notes—and a general inability in the community to meet with punctuality the payment of debts even for family expenses."

The ills, above enumerated, bear an intimate resemblance to those which have been complained of in the federal papers; by distress mongers, and panic-stricken members of Congress, since December last. One would be led to think they had consulted old files of newspapers, of that period, in order to find precedents under which to express themselves. If they could bring down the price of real estate to one fourth, or one third part of its value, the personal property of half the community under the auctioneer's hammer, and put the most obnoxious Jackson men into the jails, the resemblance might be still more striking, while it filled their honest hearts with the liveliest joy.

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From the Saco Democrat.

BANK ELECTIONEERING.
We recommend to the notice of our readers the annexed "Card," of Mr. Jarvis, one of the Republican Representatives in Congress from this State. It will show them the mode of electioneering adopted by the Bank managers—for who doubt that all these things are done at the expense of the Bank? We mentioned last week that a large number of these Bank documents had been forwarded to citizens of this town, and we have since been informed that a similar distribution had been extended throughout the county. Bank calumnies and falsehoods have almost literally deluged the land. It is by an organized system like this, backed by the funds of the Bank, that the *Wigs* expect to prostrate an administration, the only objection to which is, that it is too honest to lend itself to the promotion of their wretched schemes. A few days since, it was asserted by a member of the floor of Congress, that more than 100,000 copies of Mr. Binney's speech in defense of the engine of corruption, had been printed at the expense of the Bank itself, and more than 100 reams of paper, the property of

the United States, used to envelope them for exportation—thus defrauding the Government in two ways. In addition to this, 50,000 copies of each of the speeches of several other Bank advocates, and other documents, have been printed and distributed in the same way.

From the Washington Globe.

A CARD. Mr. Jarvis avails himself of the medium of the public press, to offer his acknowledgments to some friend unknown, for liberality and kindness in causing to be sent to him, at his lodgings, eight hundred of the speeches of Messrs. McDuffie, Clay, and Calhoun, folded, sealed, and directed, and only requiring the exercise of the franking privilege to be ready for distribution through the Post Office.

Mr. Jarvis is not only willing, but desirous that the citizens of Maine should be enabled to judge understandingly between the administration and its enemies, and he is therefore ready to give currency to these documents, provided the antidote be furnished with the bane. He therefore requests his friend unknown to supply him with an equal number of the speeches of Mr. Benton, Mr. Rives, and Mr. Grundy, upon the same topics, and he pledges himself to forward the former speeches, provided they can have the latter for companions; and he has the utmost confidence in the result, if the arguments on both sides can be submitted to the intelligence of the honest and enlightened yeomanry of the State of Maine.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1834.

A BANK VICTORY REVERSED!

Old Berk's Triumphant.

Our readers will probably recollect that the Bank party have been very vociferous in their shouts about a victory said to have been achieved by them in Reading, Penn. It seems that at the former trial in Reading, the *Wigs* stole a march upon the Democrats, without letting it be understood that it was to be a test of Party strength, the federalists organized secretly, and had every thing cut and dried before the democrats began to think of the matter. The result was, that only one Jacksonian was elected to the Town Council—and in consequence of the misrepresentations of the pensioned press, and to afford an opportunity of having a fair trial of the question of the Bank and Anti-Bank, this one resigned his seat, and a new election was made on Monday week. We learn from the Pennsylvanian, that the Bank forces put forth their utmost power, backed by money, threats, promises, &c. Bitt in spite of all these desperate exertions, the democrats prevailed over the Bank, by a majority of 121 to 120. The paltry deception attempted to be played off upon the people by the Bank faction, aroused the indignation of the people, and induced "many old revolutionaries," who had not been in the habit of going to the polls, to go forward and vote the democratic ticket! Such is the spirit which the corrupt and iniquitous proceedings of the Bank and its minions, is awakening in the minds of the people all over the country.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The *Globe* publishes the returns of the Virginia elections, by which it appears that most of those glorious and triumphant accounts which have shown so conspicuously in the *Wig* journals, have been pretty much altogether apocryphal. Great pains have been taken by the editor of the *Globe* to render his list correct, by having recourse to all sources of information within his reach. The result of his labors is as follows. The Senate of Virginia consists of 32 members—19 of these are in favor of the administration, 12 opposed, and 1 doubtful. On the Bank question, the Senate stands 21 opposed to its recharter, 10 in favor of it, and 1 unknown. In the House of Delegates, there are 62 Jackson men, 67 anti, and 5 unknown. On the Bank question, there are 48 in favor and 80 opposed to the Bank. So that in joint ballot, they will stand 81 administration, to 80 anti—in favor of the Bank 58, opposed to it 101, and 6 whose sentiments are not certainly ascertained. The *Wigs* have all along claimed a Bank and anti-Jackson majority of more than 2 to 1. This is a fair specimen of *Wig* honesty, or more properly speaking, want of honesty. The result of the elections as detailed by the *Globe*, shows a decided gain for the administration, from the last legislature. Mr. Leigh and his partisans then managed to obtain the passage of a resolution condemning the course of the President, by a vote of 89 to 35. It is quite manifest that no such resolution could obtain the sanction of the legislature just chosen.—[Saco Dem.]

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The Court of Common Pleas sits in this town next week, and the County Commissioners the week after.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR : The deep and general distress that now pervades the whole country, and which has been visited upon us by an unrelenting and corrupt institution, is declared by the minions of this institution and the bitter opponents of the administration to have its origin simply in the removal of some eight millions of the Government deposits from its own vaults, to be placed in those of certain State Banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose.

In the discussions that have recently taken place in Congress and out, for and against the measures adopted by the Government relative to the Bank, and of the propriety of a restoration of the deposits to its vaults, almost every argument that the ingenuity of talented men could invent, has been adduced.

There is one circumstance, however, that I do not recollect to have seen noticed, and which seems worthy of some attention, more especially as the opposition in this section of the country place so much reliance upon the fact that the merchants of Boston declare the present depression of the money market to be nothing more than the natural effect of the late change of the deposits.

It will be recollect that early in the year 1832, a memorial was sent to the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, signed by one hundred and eighty or ninety of the principal merchants of Boston and its vicinity, "presenting their claims," or in other words petitioning for a charter of a Bank, to take effect at the expiration of the present charter—on the presentation of which, Mr. Sibley observed that it had the signatures of many of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of Massachusetts. After stating many facts generally known, in relation to the present institution, as its small

number of stockholders, the large proportion of foreigners, and the injustice of granting valuable privileges to aliens, to the exclusion of our own citizens, &c. &c. they say

"Many of the undersigned have been long and somewhat familiarly acquainted with banking operations in this State, and hence speaking from experience, they feel the greater confidence in this plan and presenting their claims to your consideration."

"A charter granted at this early period, to take effect at the expiration of the present charter, would enable the stockholders to organize the new Corporation and commence operations the moment the present charter terminates, and to prevent the Government and the public from experiencing any fiscal embarrassment by the change. They do not however, apprehend the inconvenience to the public from the winding up of the concerns of the present Corporation, which its stockholders seemed to anticipate. The withdrawal of the branch of the U. S. Bank from this State would hardly be felt. Its capital is only \$1,500,000, while the banking capital of this State is little short of \$22,000,000, and that of New England is equal to the whole of the Capital of the U. S. Bank; and the bills of these different banking institutions are of uniform value, and equivalent to specie in every part of N. E. The banking Capital of the State of New York is upwards of \$24,000,000, and under her safety fund System her banks are believed to be as sound and secure as any in the world. The Capital of the bank of the U. S. bears, but a small proportion to the whole banking Capital of the country, and a still smaller proportion to the available Capital of our citizens; and hence in changing its course of circulation by closing its concerns, the effects on the money market would hardly be perceptible, and but momentous at most."

Surely the inconsistency of these confident opinions when contrasted with the broad assertions, that the present distress is occasioned by the withdrawal only of the comparatively small amount of the Government deposits, and that from the public, but merely from the vaults of this corrupt corporation, cannot escape the observations of the most blunted comprehension.

Can the democracy of the country be deceived by such contemptible trickery as this? The truth is, 'tis not a conviction of the utility of a National Bank that has enlisted these Aristocrats of the City in its cause, but a most relentless and enduring hatred for the venerable Chief Magistrate of the Nation, in common with every individual and measure of this, and all other democratic administrations. The noble stand that some of the most intelligent merchants of Boston and New York have taken, headed, in the latter place by that veteran Democrat and honest politician Preserved Fish, forms a most honorable exception and striking contrast to the miserable and servile course which the minions of aristocratic power, and the time serving politicians of our large cities are ever ready to pursue.—I cannot be doubted that a very large majority of the people of this republican State, were opposed, not only to this, but to all other National Banks—ever before the late suicidal act of this bloated institution.—The universal burst of indignation which is now echoing from one extremity of the country to the other in consequence of this desperate act of blinded obduracy, cannot be stayed—the eyes of an insulted community are now opened. The lethargy which hitherto afflicted a portion of the independent freemen of the State, in consequence of the soporific doses of federal abuse and federal falsehood that have weekly & daily issued from the subsidized presses of the Bank are now shaken off, and the indignant voice of an injured and confiding people will speak from the ballot-boxes in tones too audible to be misunderstood.

It is matter more of astonishment than regret that a few individuals who for the last year have stood in hostile array towards the present State administration, should decry the present bank, yet profess an attachment to a National Bank of somewhat different modifications—in the hope, doubtless, of conciliating the feelings of those federal friends, that have given them their aid and assistance for the past year without endangering the support of a portion of the republican party, that have hitherto been blinded by their professions of attachment to democratic principles. I repeat it is matter more of astonishment than regret, for those individuals that can be led blindfolded into the ditch by so shallow a device, can surely add as little strength to the party in times of need, as they can confer honor in times of prosperity.

A SUBSCRIBER.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

On reflection, I find that the same doctrines that were promulgated in '75-'76, and the same principles then held forth by the old tories, have been held forth, promulgated and lived up to, by a certain class of men from the days of Jefferson, which is the earliest of my recollection in political affairs. He was accused of all that was immoral and base, and we were told that if he was elected President, our Bibles would be burned and our Meetinghouses destroyed. These are facts and they are stubborn things. I have watched narrowly and found the same men opposed to the embargo, and to the last war. They got up the never to be unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at the victory of the American Arms. The same set of men in the election of J. Q. Adams in order to get rid of the stain of federalism, and the foul blot of the Hartford Convention, thought

it was a great service to the country to take

nough to hide all their sins. They preached up a high tariff, the American System and internal improvements, and we were told that if Jackson was elected the country would be ruined. But the garment being still too small, Camelion like, they changed and took the name of whigs. These are preaching the same stuff about Jackson and advocating the same doctrines with the old tories of '76 and the federalists of Jefferson's time. The amount is, they change their name but not their principles.

They tell us names are nothing, (and act accordingly,) in order to deceive and amalgamate. Be not deceived, two principles do exist, federalism to prevail, vote accordingly in September next—if democracy, your vote will tell.

X. D.

\$200 REWARD!!

The North American, a new paper recently established at the city of Washington, and which yields to the administration an able and efficient support, some weeks ago offered a reward of \$100, to any person who would inform the public what part of the Constitution or Laws, or either, was violated by the President, in his removal of Duane, or the Deposites. As no one has yet come forward to claim the reward, the Editors are induced to double the sum, to see if that will not spur on some of our political Solomons to overcome the difficulties which they may find before them. They have been enlightening the world on this subject for some months past, and many and long are the changes they have rung upon it. It looks very singular to have them struck dumb the moment that a word about *proof* is mentioned. The fact is, they cannot put their finger on that part of the law or the Constitution which has been violated by the President, and they know it.

[Saco Demo.]

"The Victory," and "The Celebration."—This victory reminds us of a story of our school boy days. Among our fellow scholars was a boy, who on the score of his wearing a somewhat better coat, possessing a little more spending money, and having a richer man for a father, took great airs on himself, and set up to carry a high hand over the rest. In this he was opposed by a sturdy little fellow whose father was an honest laboring man in the neighborhood, who had much ado to pay for his son's schooling. The school came at last to be divided into two parts, each one of the these lads had his admirers and followers, and generally once a year they had a regular battle, in which the young aristocrat always got worsted. On one occasion, he was wrought to more than usual valor, by the shouts and encouragement of his partisans, and though, as usual, he came off second best, he made a pretty good fight of it, and he and his party set up a great shout and thrashed up their hair on the occasion. "What are you braying about you fool," said an honest fellow who has seen the whole affair— "Don't you see he has beaten you?" "I know it," cried the other, "but *jingo* I never come so near licking him before."

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The Eastern Democrat relates the following anecdote—

"A sterling Jackson man arrived at the city with some timber for which he asked \$12 per thousand. He was accosted by two gentlemen who inquired the price—and after ascertaining, wished to know what were his politics. 'I am a whole hog Jackson man,' he replied. 'Then we cannot give you but \$10 for your lumber. They, however finally concluded to give \$11, the timber suiting them, and they being very much in want of it. 'Now, gentlemen,' says our upriver friend, 'since you have asked me my politics, I will make so bold as to inquire what your's are.' 'Bank men, of course,' they replied. In that case, friends,' said the rascals, 'you cannot have my lumber for less than \$12.50. The Bank men they say, have all the rhino!' After a great deal of chaffing about the price, the 12.50 was at length paid—and our hardy waterman came home a warmer Jackson man than ever."

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Uxton TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will be held at the Court House on Thursday evening in the sitting of the C. C. Pleas, being the 10th inst., when an Address will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Wirtz, of Dorchester, Mass. Per Order.

June 24, 1834.

MARRIED.

In Buckfield, by James Bowker, Esq. Mr. Ethic Farrar, of Buckfield, to Miss Betsy Besse, of Paris.

DIED.

In Norway, 26th ult., Capt. John Russ, aged 72.—On the 29th ult., Mr. David Gorham, aged about 60.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of CHARLES BENJAMIN, late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, Cabinet-maker, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to ROBERT WASHBURN, Adm'r. Livermore, May 27, 1834. 3w 42

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four. O F the last Will and Testament of MARTIN BRADFORD Executrix of Turner, in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of six hundred and seventy-three dollars and fifty-three cents and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

On the 27th of May, 1834, the Petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed in Paris, in said county, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petitioner should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge, Copy Attest: JOSEPH G. COLE, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of LOUISA EMERY, late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, Single woman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to WM. BARD.

Hartford, May 27, 1834. 3w 42

New Goods, CHEAP.

THE subscribers, having formed a Copartnership in trade, offer for sale an extensive assortment of NEW GOODS, just received from BOSTON.—Among which are

15 pieces Black, Blue and Mixed BROAD CLOTHS.

100 pieces CALICO of the most fashionable colors.

60 pieces French & common MUSLINS & CAMBRICS.

20 pieces SILK of different qualities—150 SILK, Cotton, Crap & Fancy HICKIES.

100 Batts RIBBONS, different colors—60 Raw SILK, Worsted, Crap & Valenta SILKES, 150 pair of Gentlemen & Ladies GLOVES.

200 yards GINGHAMS.

200 yards BED TICKING—DRILLINGS, JEANS,

400 yards BROWN SHEETINGS—500 lbs pair MOROCCO, PRUNELLO, KID, CALFSKIN, & THICK SHOES.

A great variety of CROCKERY, GLASS & HARD WARE, WEST INDIA GOODS & GROCERIES of the first quality for family use.

Also—FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN & OATS.

A large assortment of PAINTS, OIL & MEDICINES.

All which have been selected with the greatest care

and will be sold for a small profit for Cash, Credit or Produce.

WANTED in exchange for Goods at low Cash prices.

2000 lbs WOOL.

4000 lbs BUTTER.

Customers both old and new are requested to call at the old Stand and the new—(two Stores) where they will not fail to be pleased with the above Goods both in price and quality, and with every article that is wanted.

ALFRED ANDREWS,
SULLIVAN ANDREWS,
ISAAC BUTTERFIELD.

Paris, May 26, 1834.

Sheriff's Notice.

OXFORD, ss.

PURSUANT to Warrants from MARK HARRIS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, requiring me to collect the Taxes assessed in the following Townships and tracts of unimproved lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the year 1833.

Township No. 1, - - - - - 14 67

“ No. 1, Letter A - - - 5 94

“ No. 2, Letter A - - - 5 99

Letter B - - - - - 6 72

Township No. 7, - - - - - 2 09

“ No. 4, 1st Range, - - - 2 14

“ No. 5, 2d Range, - - - 2 19

“ No. 2, 2d Range, - - - 2 62

“ No. 5, 3d Range, - - - 2 94

“ No. 5, 1st Range, - - - 4 45

“ No. 4, 2d Range, - - - 2 32

South half No. 1, 4th Range, - - - 2 42

One fourth No. 5, 5th Range, - - - 1 55

Andover Surplus North, - - - 1 68

Fryeburg Academy, - - - 6 41

Township No. 8, now Byron, - - - 12 53

One Twelfth No. 1, 6th Range, - - - 1 32

Township D, to J. Gardiner, - - - 1 44

Surplus of C, - - - 1 28

Hamlin's Grant, - - - 2 39

I hereby give notice that, unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges are previously paid to me the subscriber, so much of said Townships and tracts of unimproved land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court House in Paris in said County, on Monday the 25th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

ALDEN BLOSSOM, Sheriff of Oxford Co. Turner, May 26, 1834. 6w 42

New Store, AND

New Goods.

MOSES HAMMON

[Extract from the Christian Examiner.]

"There is a heart-knowledge of the Bible, a knowledge of the simplest, yet sublimest, holiest, and most important part of its contents, which is always open to the serious, searching, and honest affections, which is to be learnt only by the affections, and without which all critical knowledge, valuable, exceedingly valuable as it is in its place, is nothing, absolutely nothing. We do not speak without some experience. We have not been exempt from affliction. We have known something of the trials of sickness. We can say with feeling, that at such periods of sorrow, when our flesh was failing and our spirit was bowed down, the sweet words and trusting piety of one of the Psalms, in almost any translation, or the affectionate devotion and immortal promise breathing in our Savior's last discourses and prayers with his disciples, have afforded us strength and consolation which no critical aids could have increased. It was of little consequence to us, at those times, how the J ws wore their phylacteries, or sat at their meals, or built their tombs.—These were subjects which did not enter our minds. We only knew we had listened to words which were better than any other words; that we had heard a voice from heaven, and were comforted. We felt that there was something in the book, which was to be found in no other book; something which distinguished it from others, none of which a gentler, lovelier spirit dwells, and the aid of adventurous learning. We sympathized anew in the spirit of those well-known verses:

"A man of subtle reasoning, asked
A peasant if he knew
Where was the internal evidence
That proved his Bible true.
The terms of dispersive art
Had never reached his ear;
He laid his hand upon his heart,
And only answered, 'Here!'

CIRCULAR.

To all who are directly, or indirectly engaged in distilling or sending ardent spirits

We the undersigned, officers of the MAINE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, now address you in aid of the interesting cause in which hundreds of thousands of our citizens are exerting a benign influence; and in the language of Christian fellowship and feeling, we entreat your attention.

We presume not to interfere with any of your rights, or to call them in question; but merely to appeal to your sober sense of duty

and those principles which we are all bound to observe in our intercourse with our fellow beings, and which require us not only to conduct in such a manner as not to cause our brother to offend, but also as thereby to do good and communicate it as far as in our power. Our country is now rejoicing in the view of those blessed effects which have already been produced by the unwed and judicious efforts of the friends of Temperance, and of the wonderful interest which every where discovers an increasing solicitude to break those chains which are still binding so many thousands in the most disgraceful and miserable captivity; Heaven grant success to the exertions made for their relief, and the continued safety of those who are still enjoying freedom unpolluted by the contagion of the intoxicating cup. But while we have so many reasons for joy and gratulations, we have equal reasons for unceasing activity and effort. It is the part of wisdom to apply the most effectual remedies for the cure of a disease, and for that purpose, to ascertain its true cause. The remark is peculiarly applicable to moral disease. Distilleries of Ardent Spirits are the fountain from which ten thousand streams of poison have so long been issuing, and taking their course through licensed public houses and stores, have presented daily temptations, and in their progress have spread misery, desolation, and the ruin of health, peace, prosperity, character and hopes. Many of those fountains and of their polluted streams have been dried away; and how many tears, too, have been dried away, as the happy consequences. You, to whom this address is directed, have it in your power, in a great measure, to stay this moral pestilence by closing those fountains forever, and by refusing to be in any manner instrumental in furnishing accommodations and facilities to those who are unable or unwilling to withstand the power of temptation, and dash from the hand that offers it, the cup of bitterness and sorrow. You are able to accomplish this, by your virtuous resolutions and examples, and to these, all your fellow citizens have a right to appeal. Shall our appeal be made in vain? You may in countless instances, relieve the sufferings of poverty; the pains of sickness and the aching of the heart; and save multitudes from crime, infamy, and punishment—too often the punishment of death. While society is alive on this all important subject, and benevolence and christian zeal are exerting all their influence in the cause of humanity and mercy, we may surely be permitted, with as much earnestness as sincerity, to solicit and urge you to aid us by your example and co-operation. For the want of such aid and such co-operation, the cause of temperance is suffering. The best exertions made by its devoted friends are in a lamentable degree paralyzed. Permit us then to entreat of you to remove these obstructions; to close the fountains of poison, and do all in your power to stop all those streams of it which are still destroying or injuring so many portions of the fair fields of social life. We appeal to your best principles, and your best feelings: to your love of order and peace; to your characters as good citizens, and to your regard for whatever is adapted to dignify human life—to purify society and render a man's home the abode of con-

tentment, affection and peace. We will not permit ourselves to believe that considerations of a pecuniary nature can overcome the power of all those arguments which are presented to the mind, founded on the eternal principles of truth and duty, morality and religion.

PRENTISS MELLEN, President.

THEO. S. BROWN,
SAMUEL K. GILMAN,
B. NASON,
S. M. FOND, Cor. Sec.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE: Peru.

IT is hereby notified to the Proprietors of the lands hereafter mentioned in the town of Peru that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Peru for the years of our Lord 1832 & 1833, in the respective sums following, Viz.

Names of Proprietors
No. of Lot.
Range.
No. of Acres.
Tax.
Extra Tax.
School Tax.

1832 \$ cts
Thompson's Grant unknown, 6 5 100 75 59
Unknown, 4 11 100 25 20
" 7 12 100 25 20
" 7 13 100 25 20
" 1 4 100 5 4
Peck's Grant north half of 13 50 10 8 6
Unknown Thompson's Grant, 6 5 100 75 75 15
John Giben " 12 5 60 30 30 6
" 6 8 100 50 50
" 6 9 100 50 50
" 13 100 100 100 20
S. F. Brown " 4 10 100 5 7
" 6 10 100 25 25
" 10 100 37 37 7
" 7 11 100 25 25
" 7 12 100 25 25
Unknown " 9 10 100 37 7
John Conant " 12 10 100 25 25
Unknown " 4 11 100 25 25
" 7 12 100 25 25
" 13 75 25 25
" 2 13 100 20 20 4
Porter " 4 14 100 5 5
Unknown " 5 14 100 5 5
S. E. End 7 7 50 30 30
" 10 7 100 75
" 15 3 141 151
" 5 12
" 8 12
" 3 13
" 4 13

The said collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the Inn of William Walker in said Peru, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Wednesday the twentieth day of August next, so much of the said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, and at such time and place as will be directed by the said collector, or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges. Dated at Peru the eighth day of April, 1834.

JEFFERSON HALL, Collector of Peru.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE: Paris.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the Bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris, for the years 1832 & 1833 in their respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Proprietors
No. of Lot.
Range.
No. of Acres.
Tax.

1832 \$ cts
Brown Jacob, N & S 10 3 37 295 2,37
Thayer Isaac East part of 1 4 60 207 1,66
Stearns James part of 23 5 77 316 2,84

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me the Subscriber on or before Monday the eighteenth day of August next, so much of said land as will discharge the same will be sold at public auction, at the Store of Alfred Andrus in said Paris, on said day at one of the clock in the afternoon.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris, for the Paris, April 22, 1834.

sw34

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE: Hartford.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors of lands lying in the town of Hartford, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the subscriber to collect for the respective sums following, to wit:

Names of Proprietors
No. of Lot.
Range.
No. of Acres.
Value.

1832 \$ cts
L. Randall, 4 10 30 108 1,23
Unknown, 1 12 30 45 .56
Do. 1 11 30 45 .56
Do. Gore, 40 17 121 1,21
Do. North half, 12 10 82 102 1,21
Do. Gore, part of 80 acres 4 24 106 1,21

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid on or before the first day of September next at one of the clock P. M. so much of said land will then be sold at public auction, at the dwelling house of Gad Hayford, in said Hartford, as will discharge the same.

CHARLES HAYFORD, Collector of taxes for the Hartford, May 10, 1834.

3w39

GERMAN ELIXIR.

THE discovery of this estimable ELIXIR was the result of ten years close study in order to discover the causes, symptoms, and cure for all those formidable diseases that prey upon the organs of the chest, namely: Consumption, Asthma, Catar, Colds, and every species of oppression at the chest. In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered, its astonishing efficacy over every other article herefore offered to the public, for the same purpose, has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous, that consumption is not INCURABLE, if properly attended to.

How does the German Elixir operate to cure the above complaints? It determines all morbid irritation and inflammation from the lungs towards the surface, and finally expels them from the system by perspiration or otherwise.

It facilitates expectoration, and thus frees the patient from a load of tough phlegm, which cannot otherwise be eliminated from the system. It heals the ulcerated surface, and relieves the cough and breathing. It supports the strength, while at the same time it reduces the fever.

Several certificates of the efficacy of the Elixir might be given, but it would swell this advertisement to an unusual length, suffice it to say, that in every case where it has been used it has fully answered the expectations of the purchaser. The subscribers are the only agents for selling it in this country.

SMITH & BENNETT.

Norway Village, Dec. 27, 1832. sw3m20.

March 17.

4w38

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

To the Hon. the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

GENTLEMEN:

THE undersigned, inhabitants of said County, respectfully represent that the long & steep hill on the road from Paris to Buckfield, situated in Paris, near the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, known to one of the most difficult hills in the State, between the Androscoggin and the Kennebec, can be avoided by a short and inconsiderable alteration of the road, which will occasion a final saving to the town or Paris, cause little damage to individual property and be of great benefit to the public.—Which alteration we propose to have made as follows, viz.: To leave the road near the dwelling house of Thayer and passing on the north side of said road, in a course nearly direct to a point between and equidistant from the dwelling house and barn of John Cooper, and thence in the same course into the road as now travelled.

We therefore pray that after proper proceedings had this alteration may be made.

SAMUEL F. BROWN, & 10 others.

October 10, 1833.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and helden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joel B. Thayer, Esq. in said Paris on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the village will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by cause of action, copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereto to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, from time to time, and by cause of action, other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOON, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

Attest; R. K. GOODENOON, Clerk.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their Session begun and helden at Paris, on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1833.

THE undersigned respectfully represent, that a new County road is much needed, beginning near Col. Ebene, Rawson, in said Paris, and then northerly along a valley, and varying circumstances may require to accommodate the travel from Washburn's Mills, and the road thereto, so as to be located and established, and that an adjudication on the petition of said Gurney and others, be suspended until a view and adjudication may be had on this petition.

ASAPH KITTRIDGE, & 39 others

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and helden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1833.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Col. Ebene, Rawson in said Paris on Friday the thirteenth day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the village will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by cause of action, copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereto to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, from time to time, and by cause of action, other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

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